PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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1 Prize...	.....of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto...	.....of.....	20	Ditto.	Ditto.
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1 Ditto.....	.....of.....	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
2 Ditto.	2 each of.....	4	Ditto.	Ditto.
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10 Ditto.	½ each of.....	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
20 Ditto.	¼ each of.....	5	Ditto.	Ditto.
200 Ditto.	⅛ each of.....	25	Ditto.	Ditto.
1408 Ditto.	1/16 each of.....	88	Ditto.	Ditto.
1649		217		

CONDITIONS.

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Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

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40	2	19	1	3	3	4	do.
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60	6	15	3	6	17	9	do.

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By order of the Court.
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Bombay, 30th August 1841

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The utmost advantages are secured by the smalles necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	19 1

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

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GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, EQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London ; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

We have at last received some intelligence from Kabul direct, which we hasten to lay before our readers, in the hope that ample details will reach us before next Wednesday. From letters dated Kabul 19th October, we gather that the report alluded to in our issue of the 10th Instant, originated in the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish resolution of the Envoy, to withhold a few thousand Rupees which had been promised to the tribes about the Passes, as Security Money, which has been followed by the detention of the Troops on their way to Hindoostan, during a whole month; and attended by immense loss of life, and the destruction of much property. It is said to have shaken the good opinion of the Affghans in our faith, more than anything which has yet taken place, and exposed the person of the Envoy himself to the imminent danger of assassination. As a move to Jellalabad by the Court with the Envoy is spoken of, it would appear his appointment, as Governor of Bombay, had not yet reached him. The previous reports respecting the Officers killed and wounded, are confirmed as regards Lieutenant Jenkins, of the 35th killed;—General Sale, Lieutenants Oakes and Mein, whose lives are still despaired of. Younghusband and Combs, wounded. Upwards of 100 Sepoys are now said to have been killed and wounded. The amount of loss in the European ranks, is not given. The arrangements are said to have been very inefficient, and that the great loss suffered, was the consequence.

A letter from Gundamack, dated the 31st October, announces the simple fact, from which we infer that all hostilities had ceased, that the first Brigade of the Army of the Indus under command of Major General Sir R. Sale, consisting of H. M's 13th Light Infantry, the 35th and 37th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Light Field Battery, under command of Captain A. Abbott, had commenced its march towards Hindoostan.

The 60th Regiment are under orders for Kandahar from Ferozepore, via Sukkur.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 13.

We regret to have to announce to our readers the death of Colonel Dunlop Quarter Master General of the Army, who died at Allahabad on the 5th instant.

He was buried with military honors on the 6th, the 73d Native Infantry attending the funeral. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been Hepatitis which he had neglected. He is succeeded by Major Garden who has been directed to join Head Quarters by Dawk.

The Commander in Chief held two levis one for European and one for Native Officers while at Allahabad, but was too unwell to inspect the troops.

The 66th Regiment N. I. reached that city on the 30th and embarked on the 1st for Barrackpoor.

The 46th Native Infantry are to be detained at Cawnpoor. —*Ibid,*

From the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Futtehpoor, we hear, that H. E. is gradually gaining strength, notwithstanding the great heat in the tents; 93 degrees, on the 5th. Colonel Roberts of the 72nd, is in command of the Escort.—*Ibid.*

We regret much that another hitch is likely to occur in the plan which has been concerting for nearly half a year, to bring up all the Overland Mails at once, instead of letting them come by driblets in the course of eight or ten days, from Bombay to the North-Western Provinces.

To avoid mistakes, we thought it best to enquire in the proper quarter whether the rumours on this subject were well founded.

The Post Master General (now at Agra) has obligingly favoured us with a perusal of such parts of the official Correspondence as concern the public regarding the arrangements.

Orders had been given and preparations made for the entertainment of temporary runners on all the principal roads under the Lieutenant-Governor's authority, for the expeditious and simultaneous transport of the whole of our letters and papers from Bombay, and instructions issued that they should be ready to start within twenty-fours, after the arrival of the Steamer. The Bombay Government, after seeming in rather a tardy and sulky mood, to consent to the same measure within the limits of that Presidency, have apparently dropped it and reverted to their *banghies*, for the carriage of *letters from Europe*, without notice given or reason assigned. We shall not be easily persuaded that men are not readily procurable for eight annas an hour, in the Bombay territories, as in our own vicinity. If procurable why not employed?

The plan suggested for packing and sorting in order to get the Mails quickly out of that Limbo, the Bombay General Post Office, is also we maintain easily practicable.

What is to hinder a soldier, who can read, from putting every letter directed to "Agra" into a Pigeon hole with "Agra" written over it? Mr. Shaw thinks fighting men would blunder more than writing men, unless the same persons from the Baracks were allowed to act as sorters every month.

Few Commanding Officers, we believe, particularly if asked by the highest authority, would object to let a score of their most intelligent men earn a trifle more than their pay, for rendering a service to their country-men all over India, by attending monthly at the Post Office, when the Steamer is announced.

The device adverted to for abridging and expediting the labour of sorting, which now occupies so much time, was, it appears suggested by Dr. Ranken in reply to Mr. Shaw's complaint, that he had received no attention to his old Establishment, allowed for the Bombay Presidency alone, though Overland Mails for all the other Presidencies had now to be made up on his Office, but it further appears that the Governor General in Council, so far back as March last, had authorized the General Government to supply the very want here mentioned, as the main cause of delay in dispatching Steam letters. Why this injunction or permission remains unattended to, is not explained. Permanent Enblishments, for work required only for a few hours once a month being out of question, it is clear that unless occasional sorters and mail-carriers are employed, we shall not receive our letters sooner or more regularly than heretofore. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has done its part to the community, but we despair of any improvement in the transmission of the Overland packets, until that of Bombay is compelled to act instead of "fearing that they may not succeed." This is no better than trifling. Whatever desired would soon be accomplished, if the authorities at Bombay had the will to overcome the small difficulties with which every new undertaking is beset.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 13.

Calcutta.

It is not to be expected that a people so accustomed to and indulging in, predatory habits as those in most parts of the Maharatta States should, in the course of one quarter of a century, have sobered down into quiet citizens, or that their leaders should be contented with anything short of entire independence. The at-least-suspicious conduct of the Rajah of Sattarah; the hidden magazines of warlike stores at Kurnool; the Arab forays in the Nizam's territory; the insurrectionary movements at Badamee and Nepanee; and other minor ebullitions have not at all surprised us. But they are strong and not-to-be-forgotten warnings that there is a cherished hostile feelings at work in those districts, a feeling which is curbed not conquered, and which would display itself in open and active aggression if hope of success would concur with inclination.

We lately saw a letter, dated about three weeks since, from the Nizam's territories, which, after speaking of the Badamee affair, adds—"I think we shall have more of this work upon our hands before long—growlings are still heard." This is very likely to be a faithful prophecy for the reasons we have stated above, and we notice the subject to excite attention, not to express any apprehension, nor to recommend any change of policy. Our officials there, we have reason to believe, are on the alert—and every petty outbreak being crushed as it appears, there is little danger of any conjoint operations that would lead us into expensive operations. The best preservative will be a general obedience to the watch word—*Gardez vous.*—*Courier, November* 10.

We learn from a letter dated Hazareebaugh 3d instant, that the 1st Division of H. M. 62d Regiment left that station for Fort William on the 1st instant—and the 2d Divison follow on the 8th or 10th. It is said that the Buffs are to march immediately from Kurnaul to Hazareebaugh.—*Ibid.*

Supreme Court.—November 8.

(*Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

GONSALVES *v.* GONSALVES.

Mr. Clarke showed cause against a citation calling upon the defendant (the husband of the promovent) to pay up the arrears of allimony decreed in the suit. The promovent had obtained a divorce, and a decree for Rs. 200 monthly by way of alimony. The learned counsel now put in an adjudication of insolvency against the defendant, and an affidavit that he was possessed of no property whatsoever; and he contended that the wife was only a creditor, and that her claim was barred by the adjudication. The 40th section of the Insolvent Act allowed annuitants to prove against the estate, and a monthly alimony was analogous to an annuity.

Mr. Leith contra contended that the only question was whether the Insolvent Act contained any provision enabling such a claim as a claim for alimony, to be inserted in the Insolvent's Schedule. It bore no analogy to an annuity, because it was incapable of valuation. The amount of alimony might be subsequently increased or diminished according to circumstances, or the allowances might be directed to cease altogether on the ground of the misconduct of the wife, or a reconciliation between the parties. The proper course would have been to have applied for its reduction of the amount, and not to contest the claim on the ground of nonliability in law.

The Court were of this opinion, and said that the order must be according to the citation—*Ibid.*

Khistnagur Races.

FIRST RACE—FIRST DAY, TUESDAY. 9th Nov 1841.

Purse of 30 G. M. from the funds, for all Arabs, weight for age. Heats 1½ miles Entrance 10 G.M.

Mr White's b. a. h. Two and Twopence ..	8 13 ..	I	I
Mr Lokman's gr. a. h. Corriemouie	9 5 ..	2	2

Time, First heat..... 3 4½
Second heat ..... 3 m.

SECOND RACE—Fourth year of the Kishnaghur Welter for all Maiden Arabs, 10st. 7lbs. each. 1½ mile Gent. riders. 50 G. M. from the funds, and 10 G. M. entrance.

Mr White's br. a. h. Damascus, Mr Renny..... 1
M. Cozey's b. a h. The Postmaster, Mr Ogilvie..... 2
Mr. Lokman's gr. a. h. Mickey Free, Mr Newcomen.. 3
Time 3 37

THIRD RACE—Sweepstakes of 50 G M. with 50 G M. from the funds. for all horses English horses to carry 11st. 7lb.; Cape 10st.; C. B. 9st.; Arabs 8st. 7lb; Maidens allowed 7lbs. 1¼ miles.

Mr White's gr. a. h. Walmer;.....	8 7 ..	1	0
Mr. Lokman names br. e. g. Darfour	11 4 ...	dist.	

Darfour Won a capital race by a head but on coming to scale, his rider was found 1½lbs. short of weight, and the race was of course Walmer's Time for the whole distance not taken, but the mile and half was run on 2m. 57s.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each for all Maiden Arabs, 1 mile. 8st 5lbs each.

Mr. Cozey's gr. a. h. Michael 1
Mr. White's b. a. h. Two and Two pence 2
Mr. Lokman's b. a. h. Jericho 3
Time 1. 55

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1841.

By Lieutenant Jardine, Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus.

Lieutenant G. Lye. of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 19th to the 27 of June last, both days inclusive.

Captain J. Deere, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, from the 26th July to the 6th of August last, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant J. Tait, of 6th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 10th to the 17th of August last

Lieutenant J. Bedford, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. 1. from the 10th to the 17th of August last.

Ensign Schneider, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. 1. from the 10th to the 17th of August last.

Ensign Hallswell, of the 6th Regiment N. 1. from to the 17th of August last.

Ensign Bainbridge, of the 23d Regiment N. 1. from the 10th to the 17th of August last.

At the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde, the undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Ghisree to Ghurra, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Meteor, at the Commander's Table, on the 1st of August last.

Major Outram, Political Agent Lower Scinde.

Lieutenant J. Leckie, 22d Regiment N. I. Assistant to the Political Agent Lower Scinde.

Lieutenant Munbee, Bombay Engineers.

Lieutenant Tait, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Bedford, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Ensign Hallswell, 6th Regiment N. I.

" Schneider, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. 1.

" Bainbridge, 23d Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Officers, proceeding on duty from Tatta to Hyderabad, at the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde, to be accommodated on board the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 4th to the 6th of August last.

Lieutenant Tait, 6th Regiment N. I.

" Bedford, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Ensign Schneider.....ditto.

" Hallswell, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

" Bainbridge, 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Tatta to Sukkur, at the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde, to be accommodated with passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Satellite, at the Commander's Table, from the date specified opposite their respective names.

Captain Deere, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, from the 26th July to the 6th of August 1841.

Lieutenant Bedford, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry from the 10th to the 27th of August last.

Lieutenant Tait, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 10th to the 27th of August last.

Ensign Schneider, 2nd Grenadiers, from the 10th to the 27 of August

" Hallswell, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto ditto.

" Bainbridge, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, ditto ditto.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

At the cathedral, by the venerable the archdeacon, on the 18th November, major Henry Sandwith, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late captain Neyland, H. M. 16th lancers.

DEATHS.

At Macao, on the 7th July 1841, aged 38, captain Daniel Duff, commanding 37th regt. Madras native infantry, most deeply and sincerely regreatted by every friend and relation—he died with the (to a good, man) gratifying feeling, that during a career of 22 years, he had never made an enemy, nor injured a single individual in the world. The memory of the just is blessed.

In the Fort, on the 18th November, Thomas Hume, eldest son of Conductor W. Moore, aged 16 years and 18 days. His sufferings for upwards of three months were great, from the malignant nature of his desease, but he bore them with the most exemplary patience and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, and was enabled, through grace, not many hours previous to his decease to say, that he was not afraid to die. He was a very promising young man; esteemed highly by all who knew him and always loved by all the members of his family who have suffered a severe deprivation in his loss; but to him it is gain—for his end was peace.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, by the Revd. Mr. R. B. Boswell, Mr James MacDonald, Chief Mate, attached to the Honorable Company's Flat *Kally Gunga*, to Eliza, eldest Daughter of Mr. Joseph D'Silva.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 4th November, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Henry Fisher, Stewart Highmore Pearce, Esq., to Miss Harriett Barfoot.

At Midnapore by Licence, on the 27th October, by the Revd. Mr. C. E. Driberg, Henry Biddle, Esq., to Miss Frances Harriet McDermot, only Daughter of the late Patrick McDermott, Esq., of Berhampore.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 24th October, Mrs. George Galloway, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, in Camac Street, on Friday, the 5th November, the Wife of Mr W. S. Johnson, of Comercolly, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, Mrs S. G. Wyatt, of a Daughter

At Ballygunge, on the 7th November, Mrs. G. Cooke, of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 8th November, the Lady of John Hilliard, Esq. Bengal Army, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, after a lingering and painful illness, of two months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Austin relict of the late Mr. Thomas Austin, Master Pilot, aged 48 years.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

At Galle, on Monday 25th October, the lady of G. M. Parsons, esq. of a daughter.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. James J. F. Cruickshanck Engineers from Mahablishwar

Surgeon J. J Cunningham Medl. staff from Ahmedabad do.

do. A. Graham. 15th Reg. N. I. from Mahableshwar

Capt. S Charles H. Ms. 22d Reg. from Poona

DEPARTURES.

Ensign O. D. Lancaster 14th. Reg. N. I. to Rajcoot

Asst. surgeon. J. Sprowle Medl. staff to Scinde.

Ensign R. M. Westropp 14th N. I. to Rajkote.

Asst. Surgeon H. Hudson do.

Barrington. medl. Depart. to Deccan. 19 Dec.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.

To correspondents.

"A Correspondent."—has been received; we shall be glad to hear from him, and so far as they are just will support his views.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Tuesday, November 23, 1841.

WE have been put in possession by an eye witness of the facts connected with the communicated paragraph which appeared in our columns on Saturday, relative to the assault on Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson has been discharged from Hospital, but two soldiers (volunteers from the 4th Light Dragoons to the 15th Hussars) are still dangerously ill from the wounds they received on the head from a hatchet during the affray. No investigation will take place until these men have recovered; and we therefore, for obvious reasons, refrain publishing particulars which might prejudice the minds of the public.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.—In another column will be found an extract from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 13th instant, complaining against the Bombay Government and the Post Office for non-compliance with the request of the Agra Post Master, relative to the transmission of the Overland Mail to the North Western Provinces. Our readers, will not we hope, be thrown into convulsions during their perusal of this article; but we have considerable misgivings, inasmuch as its tone and substance will be very different from the style of lucubrations which have appeared in the GAZETTE from time to time upon the same subject. Editors, like Doctors, differ sometimes; and with regard to the imputed indifference of the authorities here to the interests of the good people of the North West Provinces, and their unwillingness to enter into any arrangements likely to expedite the arrival of the Mail at Agra, the *Ukhbar* and ourselves do differ most egregiously.

In avoiding mistakes, the *Ukhbar* should be a little more particular in his premises 'ere he jump at this conclusion, viz. that because the Mails cannot be forwarded in *one* day, *eight or ten days* must elapse before the whole be received.

In his next paragraph the *Agra Ukhbar* says that the Post Master General had favoured him with a perusal of such parts of the official correspondence as concerns the Public, regarding the arrangements. We have most carefully perused this correspondence, as published by the *Ukhbar*, and have been much struck with the difference of style which distinguishes the extract marked No. 4 from its fellows.

It appears to us that it is either an extract from or a postscript attached to a private letter addressed to the Post Master General. However just towards himself it may be to convince the public that the fault of late delivery does not lay with the Agra Post Office, still this object should be effected by the publication of official correspondence, and not by extracts from private letters, such as we believe the one in question to have been. We hope, however, we are incorrect in our assumption. The best answer we can give to the remaining part of this article, will be, we fancy, to state for the information and gratification of the *Agra Ukhbar*, what we believe to be the arrangement decided upon for the speedy transmission of the Overland Mail to the North West Provinces, and the exertions which were previously made by the authorities to effect this object.

Some time ago, Dr. Ranken, Post Master General of the North West Provinces, proposed a plan for conveying the whole of the Agra Overland Mail in one day. To carry out this it would have been necessary to have employed at least thirty extra runners on the Agra line. Reference was of course immediately made to the different Post Masters on this establishment—persons who being on the spot would have opportunities, at least equal to the *Agra Ukhbar*, of ascertaining whether this number of extra runners could be procured with punctuality and certainty, such as is necessary to carry on the duties of a Post Office. The reply received was, that it was *impossible* to station the requisite number of runners within the Bombay territory; and of course the proposition of Dr. Ranken was abandoned as unfeasible. Subsequently an additional banghy man was placed at each stage on this line, thus making the total *five*, i. e. three letter cossids and 2 banghy do.—On the arrival of the Overland Mail these 2 men were to be employed as letter cossids, so that the whole number would be available for the conveyance of the letters and papers for the Agra line. Of these arrangements the *Ukhbar* disapproves, we suppose on account of their inefficiency.

In order, however, still further to show the anxiety of the officials here to meet the wishes of the community of the N. W. Provinces, six extra runners have, we understand, been recently ordered to be placed at each Dawk Station on this line, on the arrival of the Overland. The Agra folks have been put upon the same footing as the Madrassees, who now make no complaints at the receipt of their letters. By this arrangement the whole of the letters and newspapers will be received in Agra in the course of three, or at the outside, four days after the arrival of the Mail.

This new plan, by which eleven runners at each stage are rendered available, ought, and doubtless will be satisfactory to the *Ukhbar for the present.*

Having stated all we know on this very important subject, will the *Ukhbar* excuse our taking the liberty of asking him one short question?

Why did he not, instead of accusing the Government here of sulkiness, tardiness, and trifling, urge upon the Agra Government the propriety of applying *direct* to that of India for Lord Auckland's sanction for such an increase of expense as the carrying into effect Dr. Ranken's original plan would entail?

THE Hamauls have at last yielded, and pledged strict cognizance in future of the Regulations framed for their "information and guidance." Each man in a set has therefore been compelled to purchase, and wear above the ellow, a brass oval Badge, bearing the letter H, and the number under which he plies. Moocadums are also soon to be appointed at the different Palanquin stands on the Island; and will we are told, be thence forth held responsible for any misbehaviour or imposition, their subordinates may offer to the Community, all these arrangements are well calculated to meet the long reiterated wishes of the Public; and if individuals, often engaging Palanquins, will continue to do unto the Hamauls as they would be done by, all will jog on smoothly and satisfactorily.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

We have frequently heard it asked, what object or good could the magesterial authorities have had in view when the order was issued prohibiting, amongst other encroachments, foot passengers from crossing over the little Green which encircles the monument of the Marquis Cornwallis? We really are at a loss to divine any; and imagine that the sooner such an injunction to the Police Myrmidons who are stationed there for the purpose, is cancelled, the more convenient it will prove to the Public. Previously to the Police receiving the instructions we allude to, the monument was accessible to all who chose to give it a passing call; and its steps then were ever saturated and disfigured with Cocoa-water and shells by those amongst the natives who looked upon the statue as a Personification of some European Deity; and the fabric, in consequence, was seldom or never seen in a decent and respectable state. —Were the Police Peons stationed about the spot solely to protect the monument from such and similar dirty mischievous visits, we most certainly would appreciate the interest and care the Magistrates evince for its Preservation &c. &c. But, judging from recent occurrences, such does not appear to form their only and immediate aim:—People, no matter how respectable, on being observed crossing the ground in question, are hooted at, and, in the grossest and most insolent manner, ordered to retrace their steps to the place "whence they came"! The great inconvenience and insults individuals are thus frequently subjected to, may be easily conceived.—Where, we ask, can be the harm of a person's passing quietly over the ground to save a little distance in his walk the from opposite sides of the monument?—Supposing Captain Burrows for instance, labouring under a peculiar "*all-over-ish ness*" for the want of his Tiffin, had to speed across this green under the burning sun from the Town Hall to his friend———'s office to satiate the cravings of his appetite; and just as he found himself half way over the enchained ground, a Police Peon (Law has no respect for person) were to roar after, and insultingly desire him to walk back and take the more circuitous direction of the main road, what would not be the imprecations the hungry Captain would call down upon the source of the order that placed him in such a predicament!

What renders the order we speak of, still more useless and ridiculous, is the fact that, at sun-set these Peons are no where to be seen in the performance of this duty imposed upon them; and, consequently, the monument, about which they were so annoyingly concerned during the day, is left to the mercy of the Tag-rag-and-bob-tail visitors who regularly frequent that part of the Town of an evening.

European Intelligence.

Coronation of the Emperor of the Brazils.

We have received from Rio Janeiro, 24th July, the following details of the coronation of the Emperor Don Pedro II.:—

"On the 16th the Emperor and the Princesses left the Palace of St. Christopher in great state, and amidst a salute of the guns of the capital, and of Brazilian and foreign shipping in the port, for the Imperial Chapel, where they were received by the Bishop of Rio and the clergy. After divine service the Emperor proceeded to his Palace in the city, where he was received with great acclamation by deputations from the two Chambers, and the different bodies of the State. The members of the diplomatic corps were here assembled by invitation, and Baron Rouen the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the French, as the eldest member of that body, addressed the Emperor as follows:—'At a moment when the population of Rio Janeiro hails with joyous acclamations the solemn entry of your Majesty in the capital of your empire, and demonstrates its respect and attachment, the members of the diplomatic body also hasten, on this memorable occasion, to offer to your Imperial Majesty the friendly congratulations of the Sovereigns of the State which they have the honour to represent near your august person. These Sovereigns, Sire, will never cease to desire the duration and prosperity of your reign; and the religious act which your Majesty is about to accomplish by giving to your sovereign authority a more sacred and indissoluble character will, they trust, become for Brazil, and its august Monarch, a fresh guarantee of power and stability? The city was illuminated on the evening of the 16th. On the 18th, the day fixed for the coronation, the troops were all under arms, and the Emperor, wearing the mantle of Grand Master of the Order of the Cross, accompanied by the Princesses, who were dressed with great magnificence, left his apartments, preceded by the Ministers and high dignitaries carrying the crown, sword, mantle and other regalia for the coronation, and proceeded to the chapel of the Palace, where he was received by the Archbishop of Bahia and his clergy. The service lasted four hours, after which the Emperor, having taken the oath to maintain constitution, proceeded in state to a magnificent gallery, built for the purpose, and took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown and Imperial mantle. Shortly afterwards, he went upon the balcony, commanding the public square, with his sceptre in his right hand, and the hand of justice in the other, and saluted the multitude by whom he was loudly cheered. In the evening, there was a grand banquet. On the 19th the Emperor distributed favours and decorations, not omitting, however, for the latter the members of the diplomatic body who had previously presented to him the insignia of the orders sent by their respective Sovereigns. In the evening of the 19th the Imperial family visited the theatre, which was crowded to excess. Boxes had been let on this occasion as high as 500,000 reis (about 80l. sterling) each. The *fetes* continued for some days, but a melancholy event occurred on the 22d. In the little pavilion built by the late Emperor Don Pedro, in the middle of the Campo Santa Anna, and in which he took the oath to the constitution, there had been placed a quantity of fireworks, intended for the *fete* of the 23d. This building took fire, and, by the sudden explosion of the powder contained in it, three persons lost their lives, and fifteen were severely wounded."

The Queen Dowager's visit to Belton House.

Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at Belton House, the seat of Earl Brownlow, on Friday last about five o'clock. Her Majesty.s reception was of the most pleasing nature; an advance-guard having announced her approach, a flag was hoisted, and the cannon commenced firing a Royal salute of 21 guns; when the carriage, in which her Majesty was seated, drew up to the entrance-door the cannon ceased, and the Grantham band commenced playing "God save the Queen." The Noble Earl and Countess Brownlow, with the Ladies Cust and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, were stationed on the steps ready to receive her Majesty, and a most cordial greeting took place between them, at once evincing the high estimation in which the Earl and Countess Brownlow and family are held by her Majesty. The Royal *cortége* consisted of the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Miss Boyall, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, Lord Denbigh, Lord Burgnersh, and her Majesty's Chaplain, the Rev.—Wood. Her Majesty was seated in her travelling-carriage drawn by four beautiful horses, belonging to Earl Brownlow. The Duchess of Gloucester was with her, and in the Royal train were five other carriages and four; ten pairs of post horses were ordered from the George Inn, Grantham to be in readiness at Croxton Park to convey the Royal party to Belton House.

As her Majesty passed through Grantham, the Worshipful the Mayor and town council, with their insignia of office, were assembled in front of the Town Hall, and respectfully greeted her Majesty *enpassant*; but as it was generally understood that her Majesty's visit on the present occasion was to be strictly private, the display of public feeling was consequently not so great as when the Queen Dowager honoured the neighbourhood with her presence about a year ago. The George Inn was very tastefully decorated with evergreens; there was a display of flags at the Town Hall, and a triumphal arch was erected at the Angel Inn.

Amongst the visitors at Belton House since the arrival of her Majesty have been his grace the Duke of Rutland and Lady Adeliza Manners, the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, Gregory, Esq., Sir J. and Lady Thorold, Col. and Lady Susan Reeve, the Rev. W. Potchett, &c.

On Tuesday the Royal *coterie*, accompanied by the Earl and Countess Brownlow, the Duke of Rutland and Lady Adeliza Manners, the Ladies Cust, the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, paid Mr. Gregory a visit at the old Manor House, at Harlaxton, where a most elegant *dejeuner à la fourchette* was provided. Her Majesty and the Royal party, we understand, will leave Belton House for Belvoir Castle on Friday (this day), where they will remain until Monday next.—*Nottingham Journal.*

University and Clerical Intelligence.

OXFORD, OCT. 2

The Dean and Chapter of Christ church have presented the Rev. Vernon Page, student of that College, to the perpeturl curacy of Wigginton, in the country of Hertford.

The Rev. J. Pratt, patron of the vicarage of Wartling, Sussex, has presented that living to the Rev. H E. Pratt, of University College.

The Rev. Dr. Fooks, late fellow of New College, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the grammer-school at Thame, in this country.

The Lord Bishop of Petersbrough has instituted the Rev. B. J. Paget, student of Christchurch, to the rectory of Swithland, in the country of Leicester.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Shomas Champness to the vicarage of Upton, in the country of Buckingham, and the Rev. W. H. Schwabe to the rectory of Throwleigh, in the country of Devon.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have presented the Rev. John Topping to the perpetual curacy of Camerton, in the country of Cumberland.

The Rev. Dr. Sharpe, vicar of Doncaster, has been appointed to a canonry in York Minster.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has presented the Rev. Dr. Elrington, Religius Professor of Divinity in Dublin University to the rectory of Armagh.

The Rev. William Pollock, M.A., Trinity-College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Helen's Lancashire; patrons, the trustees. Value, 24l.

The Rev. Charles John Vaughan, M.A., and Fellow of Trinity College, to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Leicester; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Value, 149l.

The Rev. Richard Stainsforth, M.A., Queen,s College, to the vicarage of Pontefract, Yorkshire; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Vauxhall.

THIS once fashionable place of entertainment manifests a stronger spirit of vitality in its expiring throes than those who have observed the depressed and languid condition of its later years could have anticipated. We have lost count of the "last nights" again and again prognosticated by the physicians who watch over its death bed. But no medicine can confer immortality, and we fear its real last night actually took place on Wednesday last. The old place resolved to "die game"—to go off with eclat. On that occasion, we were previously informed by the advertisements. "The courageous Signora Rossini will make her nerveless ascent." Surely the shade of poor SIMPSON has been permitted to "revisit to the plimpses of the moon" to act as master of ceremonies and usher in the scene of his glory to the regions of the unsubstantial past. Nor was this all: "M D'Ernest pledges himself to produce a grand vew d'artifice that shall insure a lasting memorial of the pyrotechnic splendour for which this establishment has been so long celebrated." A lasting memorial! did the man intend to set London on fire, and get himself erected into a monument? If so, "he comes an age too late," for the days of hanging in chains are past for ever. Unfortunate M. D'ERNEST! the most dazzling pyrotechnic splendour burns out: succeeding generations will be as unable to imagine the linements of your flames as the present is to conceive the changes of GARRICK's countenance. Rest contented! The "Cynthia of the minute" has passed away and left no trace behind, although POPE dipped his brush in the colours of the rainbow to immortalize her; and your fireworks too must share the common doom—"all that's bright must fade." Be content to you it has been given to kindle the funeral pyre of Vauxhall. Yes, that fairy spell, which Pepys commemorated as "the new Spring Garden"—which was visited by Sir Roger de Coverley—where Horace Walpole and Lady Caroline Petersham frolicked it till the vulgarians gathered round to render a fashionable undacity—where the happiness of Amelia's little party was dispersed by foppish insolence—where Fitzgerald was baffled in his attempt to run away with Mary Robinson, (in which had he succeeded, we might have been deprived of the interlude of "Perdita and Florized," with the heir of the monarchy enacting the hero of the piece)—the Vauxhall illustrated by Roubiliac, Hogarth, and Arne, is about to become one of the things that have been. We would not prolong its life if we could. Its memory will live for ever in the pages of Addison, Fielding, and Horace Walpole; and new Vauxhalls with new names will spring up to delight the children grown and ungrown of this and succeeding generations. Is there not the Surrey Zoological with its mighty blaze? But oh, ye builders; to whom it is given to disfigure the area of Vauxhall with your brick and mortar, spare as many of the trees as your innate bad taste will allow you.—Spectator, Sept. 11.

Greece.

ATHENS, SEPT. 12.

Affairs here are beccoming from hour to hour more serious, and it is much feared that the folly and blindness of the King will soon drive the country to desperation; at all events, this it appears is his Majesty's own opinion, as for several nights the garrison of Athens has been under arms, and the horses of the cavalry saddled. The King has in vain implored Count Metaxa to retain office, and form part of M. Piscatory's French ministry. Count Metaxa, however, who has resigned at the same time as Mavrocordato and the other colleagues, and who only retained office at the King's request for a few days, to enable his Majesty to make his arrangements, has now finally retired from the administration, and in his place King Otho, after in vain seeking for a minister of war among the leading characters of the capital, has named Monsieur Vlahopulo, a colonel of militia, stationed at Nauplia, and the height of whose ambition was to obtain the command of a regiment. Monsieur Vlahopulo *may*, perhaps, prove himself to be a very fit person for this important appointment, but at present he is untried, and his Majesty evidently expects to find in him a ready tool of the Bavarians.

This, then, is the state of affairs which Monsieur Piscatory left Greece to support in Paris by the Acheron French war steamer on the 8th instant. To secure such a system, the French government has thought it worth while to have an ambassador extraordinary in Greece, besides its usual minister plenipotentiary and mission, backing the diplomatists with a squadron under Admiral Lasusse, who is instructed to winter at the Piræns. To obtain these results, with which they seem perfectly satisfied and delighted, the French have been obliged here, as elsewhere, to *isolate* themselves from every government of Europe, *but then the end is important.*

One of the strongest marks of dissatisfactiou ever given to the King by the upper classes has lately taken place, in the election of Monsieur Melas, the late minister of justice, to be Rector of the Universaty.

Spain.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 22.

The return of the Infanta Dona Francisco de Paula, and family, now determined upon, excites some attention here, and is not altogether devoid of interest. The event receives in the minds of the Spaniards the recollection of those under-pleasant scenes of which the palace was the theatre, when occupied by the parties alluded to, and their illustrious relative, now residing in France. The happy immunity from these high personages, make the people still more apprehensive of the renewal of disagreeable intrigues with the return of one of these parties. Such fears are not entirely groundless. The consort of the Infanta, sister of the late Queen Regent, has always been distinguished in this country by her haughty been distinguished in this country by her haughty spirit and desire of interfering in political affairs. It is true tha on a well known occasion this medling disposition was exerted in favour of the interests of the reigning Sovereign and of the people. But this good was dearly paid for in the domestic squabbles and scandals of the palace. The knowledge of those facts has necessarily raised the question of how far the repetition of them may be prevented; but as yet, I believe the problem has received no satisfactory solution. It is well known that the marriage of her eldest son to the young Queen Isabel, has long been a favourite project of the wife of the Infanta. Her residence in the palace would, it is obvious, be but too well calculated to favour an object of that description; and might interfere with the exercise of that caution and prudence necessary in this respect on part of the persons entrusted with the education and interest of the young Queen. It is also but too notorious that in the train of the Infanta, there is not only one person whose presence in the palace would be a public scandal, but whose political connections would constantly excite the suspicions of the people. It would not make all this the more clear to the foreign reader to fall into the error of illustrating this statement by a citation of names, Suffice it to say that in the household of the Infanta there are several individuals whose moral and political circumstances render them most unfit occupants for the place of an infant Queen, whose mind and habits are yet to be formed. Notwithstanding these very obvious indications for caution. I rather fear that ministers have been more generous than the strict performance of a public duty would admit of. Senor Hayos, sub-secretary of the foreign department, has been sent to meet the Infanta and his family on the frontier, without, as far as I could learn, having instructions to insist upon certain conditions on the return of these personages, indispensable in the case. The purification of the household of the Infanta of obnoxious individuals should be the first condition, and the not living in the palace the second. It is not perhaps, too late to remedy the oversight; and it is mooted, I understand, on the return of the Infanta, that he is not to reside in the capital. But supposing even this to be done, the first condition I have just stated is still necessary; and unless the removal of certain persons from the household of the Infanta be effected, the residence of his family, wherever that may be, will always be a focus of mischievous intrigue in Spain. It is to be hoped, and I presume may be naturally expected, that the very cautious and prudent individual now at the head of the Spanish people, will take measures to avoid in time, evils which might materially interfere with the good which his presiding ever public affairs promises the nation.

Fives Active 26½ cash to-day.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our paper of Thursday last, we are authorized to state that the College has recently received from Her Most Gracious Majesty an extremely valuable gift of the mechanical models, philosophical instruments, and specimens of natural history, principally collected by Her Majesty's grandfather, George III., and till lately deposited in the Observatory at Kew. The intended donation was in July last announced by Lord Duncannon, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, to the Bishop of London, as Chairman of the Council of the College. The new Museum, of which this interesting collection will form the nucleus cannot but be a most important accession to the department of civil engineering, architecture, and the mechanical arts, which has within the last few years been established in the College. Besides many beautiful models by Attwood, Smeaton, and others, the collection contains the philosophical instruments which formerly belonged to the celebrated Robert Boyle.

Lord Morpeth will leave England for America on the 4th of next month. He intends to visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. His tour will extend over four months, and he expects to return early in spring.—Dublin Monitor.

The death of Lady Gordon, who resided in the Green park Lodge, affords an opportunity for removing that unsightly and unwhole some building, which we trust will not be overlooked. We hear that it has been the determination of the late Board to remove this obstruction to the completion of the late Board to remove this obstruction to the completion of the general plan for the improvement of the Green park.—Observer.

THE LATE M. LAPORTE OF THE OPERA HOUSE.—M. Laporte, the well-known manager for 12 seasons of Her Majesty's Theatre, died suddenly of apoplexy at Corbeil, near Paris, on Friday night, and was buried at Etoillee on Monday. He was in the prime of life, but had latterly become somewhat corpulent; and if excitement be a pre-disposing cause of the fatal disorder which carried him off, the worry attendant upon his reign, which was a difficult one, and over a very capricious and turbulent set of subjects, was but too likely to produce it. From his long continued and general acquaintance with continental artists, their positions, pretenses, and humours, and from his speaking their languages fluently, he was exceedingly well fitted for the station he occupied; and it will be a difficult matter to supply his place with an adequate successor. M. Laporte's death took place at a small country-house which he possessed, and under the following circumstances:—He awoke during the night, labouring under a heavy sense of oppression, and called urgently for air, but was induced to swallow a glass of water, immediately after which he was fatally struck by apoplexy; attempts were made to bleed him both in the arm and neck, but ineffectually, the vital spark being totally extinct. M. Jean Francois Laporte was the son of a French comedian, whose harlequin was in much request at the Paris theatres. His mother was also an actress in the same capital. He first came to London with a French company, upon the speculation of starting French plays in this country, and performed in the little theatre in Tottenhamstreet, to the great delight of the exclusives and fashionable world, who patronized the novelty, and considered him a very clever comicactor. Possessing quick parts, M. Laporte soon obtained a very competent knowledge of the English language, and sustained English characters upon our own boards with much judgment. From this time his success was great, and he made himself master of some property, by engagements and benefits at various theatres, which accumulated, owing to his careful habits. He was esteemed a good representative of the best comic recreations of Moliere, and by many his fame was co-equally divided with Dowton and Farren, Potier and Perlet. At length, in 1828, Ebers discontinued his unsuccessful management of the Opera house, and a very keen canvass followed for the hire of the theatre from year to year. Among the competitors were Laurent, a Frenchman, a most dashing speculator, who had already the English theatre in Brussels, and branches of theatres on other parts of the continent; another was Price, the manager of Drury-lane, and of a theatre at new York; besides these there were so many candidates for the Opera-house, that a certain Duke not over-encumbered with wealth, expressed his astonishment that there was so much money to be disposed of in scenery and singing. Laporte was on this occasion the highest bidder, and conducted the theatre advantageously to himself for four seasons; he produced the best singers in the world, and exhibited in England the finest specimens of dancing and instrumental music in the persons of Taglioni and Paganini. Having at the close of the season of 1831 realized a good sum, M. Laporte resigned the management, and proceeded to the continent to enjoy the fruits of his success. Mr. Monck Mason then became lesse at the enormous rent of 16,000l., and his speculation proving unsuccessful, M Laporte again took the house in the ensuing year, and from that time became its faithful manager. His death will be deeply lamented by the frequenters of that aristocratic place of amusment, who cannot fail to recollect that under his auspices the following artistes were, among many others, introduced to an admiring public:—Pasta, Sontag, Caradori, Malibran, Blasis, Ayton-Curioni, Velluti, Zuchelli, Torri, Galli, Lablache, Santini, Rubini, De Begais, Brocard, Albert, Gosselin, Paulini, Coulen, Tagleni, &c.; besides the Grisi, Pauline Garcia, Tamborini, Persiani, and others of morerecent years.—Observer.

Police Intelligence.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—An Irish teetotaller, *Dan O'Leary*, was charged with being drunk, and while so assaulting the police.

Mr. Hardwick asked him to speak in his defence.

"Yer honer's worthship," said Dan, "I took the pledge for the honor of culd Ireland and Dan O'Connell; but, bad luck to me, I broke me oath and had a drink wid a friend or two. Let me go this onst, yer honer, and I'll take the teetotal pledge again, and never get druk again, barring, St. Patrick's-day."

Mr. Hardwick said he would fortify him in his resolution of taking the pledge, and also by way of warning not to assault the police again, by fining him 40s.

At the intercession of the wife the fine was reduced to 30s, and then paid.

A gentleman, evidently labouring under great mental tribulation, was brought to this Court in the custody of two policemen.

Mr. Hardwick was informed by a gentleman who accompanied the accused into Court that he had reason to believe the party in custody contemplated self-destruction. The accused had written to some friends in Liverpool, announcing his criminal purpose, and in Liverpool, the accused had cllaed upon witness that afternoon and had stated that he had entered upon the "last week of his threats and intended putting them into execution, he had thoght it advisable to take the opinion of a magistrate on the matter.

Mr. Hardwick asked the accused if he was not fully aware of the sinfulness of the offence he appeared to meditate?

The accused said he had written the letter and made the declaration referred to under circumstances of great excitement. At the death of his mother he had expected to come into considerable property, but his trustees had put in a claim to it, and he was now in a state of pecuniary embarrassment.

The gentleman replied he was one of the trustees. The property in question had been, for very good reasons, settled on the wife and children of the accused.

Mr. Hardwick, after a short cousultation in the private room, caused the gentleman who accompanied the accused to be sworn, and then, addressing the accused, said, after an express declaration that he (the accused) had entered on, (Mr. Hardwick) was of opinion that it would be impossible not to remand him for a few days.

The accused appeared to be very much touched on learning that he was to be sent to prison.

The gentleman said he would take care the govern or of the prison was informed of the circumstances under which the accused was placed under restraint.

The party in custody was then removed.

GREENWICH POLICE.—Yesterday two men, fashionably dressed, who described themselves as *John Beaman* of No. 24, Michael's-place, Brompton, and 39, St. James's street, London, club-house keeper, and *William Gartell*, of No. 88, North street, Lambeth, gentleman,

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were placed in the dock before Mr. Grove, charged with robbing Mr. Thos. Cormack, solicitor, of No. 33, New Broad-street, City, of a pocket-book containing 40l. in a both at Lee Races on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, appeared for the prisoner Beavan, and Mr. Lewis on behalf of Gartell.

Previous to the case being entered upon, Mr. Lewis said, that he begged to state that the prosecutor was not desirous of pressing the charge, which had been taken under the following circumstances The prosecutor was in a both with the prisoners when he lost his pocket- book, and desired that the prisoners might be searched, which the police refused to do, unless they were given into custody: they were taken to the station-house and searched, and no part of the missing property, was found upon them. The prosecutor wished to abandon the charge, but it having been entered on the sheet he was compelled to come forward.

Mr. Grove said he must have the prosecutor's statement of the case.

Mr. Cormack was then sworn, and stated that he was in a both at Lee Races, on Wednesday evening. The prisoner Gartell came to him and pressed him to have some wine, which after some time, he agreed to take. He had occasion to take out his pocket-book, in which were four 5l. and two 10l. notes, for the purpose of copying the address of a friend who was with him. He replaced the book in his pocket, and two minutes after he found it was gone. Upon mentioning his loss he saw a person walk out of the both very coolly. He told the police that he suspected the prisoners and gave them in charge, upon the prisoners being searched the following property was found upon them. Onl Leaven five-pound notes, Nos. 07,700, 06,750, 52,265, 38,981, 58,600, and a purse containing fourteen sovereigns, and 17s. 6d. in silver; and on Gartell four five-pound notes, Nos. 12,831 47,531, 36,934, 1,187, one ten-pound note. No. 58,583, all, of the Bank England, 45 sovereings, 17s. in silver, a promissary note of fifteen pounds, a gold watch and chain, box with four dice, and a ball.

Mr. Clarkson said he felt satisfied with the conduct of the police, and inquired of the prosecutor if there were not a great many persons in the booth.

Prosecutor—There were.

Mr. Clarkson—There was gambling also, but perhaps you do not wish to go into that?

Mr. Flinch, the chief clerk, inquired if the prisoners had an opportunity of seeing the notes in the pocket-book.

Prosecutor replied that he thought they had.

Mr. Grove—Do you wish to press the charge, or withdraw it?

Prosecutor, after hesitating, said he did not think the charge could be sustained and he would therefore withdraw it.

The prisoners were then discharged.—*Morning Post, Sept. 24.*

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER—Here was not quite so much demand for yarn yesterday as on the preceding Tuesday, owing perhaps, in some degree, to the non-arrival of a Russian mail which was expected. Prices, however, were perfectly steady. Goods were much the same as last week; the prices steady, but the market entirely without animation. —*Guardian.*

ROCHDALE, Monday.—We have had a slacker demand for flannels to-day than usual, and fewer have been sold than on former Mondays. The prices continue low, but have undergone no change this week. The wool market has been dull, and prices stationary.

LEEDS.—There is a considerable amount of business done in low cloths, but the sales are invariably complained of as being unprofitable. The country buyers who come on account of the season select very sparingly, and with great caution.

HALIFAX.—The attendance of buyers and business done in the Piece Hall on Thursday was much the same as on the three previous market days. Both the yarn and wool markets continue steady, without variation in price.

WIGAN.—The cotton trade in this town is still in a very languid state, and the sale of the machinery at the Sovereign Mills, which took place last week, has not had a tendency to increase the hopes of the working classes, for it seems that the mills are to be completely emptied of the machinery, and are not likely to be worked again for a considerable time.

HUDDERSFIELD.—There was an average attendance of buyers in our Cloth Hall on Tuesday, and the business doing in the warehouses has been rather on the increase during the week. The slight advance which has taken place in wools continues to be maintained, but there is not much prospect of a proportionate remuneration for manufactured goods.

LEICESTER.—This being the season when Leicester goods are more than usually in demand, at considerable improvement ought naturally to be expected. The increased demand is, however, but partial, and not sufficient generally to clear out stocks, or to raise profits. Business is, a best but moderate, and though a shade better than it has been for some time past, is, upon the whole any thing but satisfactory.—*Gore's General Advertiser Liverpool, Sept.* 30.

Literature.

The Chase: an incident in the life of an old Adriatic Cruizer in the last war.

It was on one of those brilliant balmy mornings, know only to those who have had the exquisite pleasure of inhaling the fragrance which is wafted by the first breath of morn from the shores of Italy, that the frigate in which I served was standing along shore, between Ancona and the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto, the magnificent dome of which contrasted beautifully with the rich olive groves and luxuriant vineyards in which it was embosomed—the sky was soft, clear, and bright, and of that transparent blue that is seen nowhere but in Italy, and, as we sailed peacefully along the flower-scented coast, the ship's bow had just way enough to part the rippling waves, but so gently that their murmurs stole on the ear with the soft persuasive music, and harmonized delightfully with the scene around us.

At this moment everything promised a day of repose to the officers and ship's company of one of the most active cruizers attached to the Adriatic squadron. It was Sunday, and the spirits of all on board were in accordance with the placid scenery which greeted us on every side. The decks were washed and dried—breakfast over—hands piped up to clean for muster, and prepare for divine service, which on shipboard has a solemnity little dreamt of by those who only think of the sailor in his moments of reckless excitement; there is an attention, a deep devotional feeling apparent in the sun-burnt and weather-beaten faces of those children of the waves that is seen nowhere else, as if, at those moments, they were fully impressed with, the truth, that there is but one frail plank betwixt eternity and them. It was at the moment of preparing for this most impressive scene that the voice of the look-out man at the mast-head was heard announcing a strange sail. The whole face of affairs was immediately changed, and nothing but excitement and stirt were visible fore and aft, where an instant before all had been so calm and quiescent.

"Where is she? point to her," was heard from the mellow and sonorous voice of our gallant Second Lieutenant (who at that time had the watch).

"On the starboard quarter, standing in shore, sir," was the reply.

The Captain was immediately informed of this, and as quickly came upon deck, when "Turn the hands up, make all sail in chase," was given to the officer, from whom it instantly reached the Boatswain, whose shrill pipe, accompanied by the thundering voices of his mates, forthwith proclaimed to those who were in the most remote parts of the ship that there was something to be done that day of a very different nature from an attendance to the admonitions of our most excellent Chaplain.

In five minutes every preparation for church had vanished; the pulpit, which was rigged under the half-deck, had disappeared, and the materials of which it was composed (chests, shot-lockers, &c.,) returned to their wonted places, and we were on the other tack, with every stitch of canvas spread, in order to prevent the stranger from getting in-shore, which we all perceived would be most difficult, if not impossible, as he was standing on with all sail set, and was not many miles from the land.

Every face on board now beamed with excitement; some of the guns were run aft to trim the ship, and when all sail was made, the men were sent below, and ordered to keep very still and quiet on the lowerdeck, as we always found this mode of trimming the ship with the living moveable ballast added much to her speed. In the meantime the breeze increased, and we were going six or seven knots through the water and overhauling the chase fast.

Our life at this period was such a continued scene of activity and fighting that scarcely a day passed without our having an affair of some kind or other with the enemy, either with some of their gun-boats or the numerous armed trabaculos * which were employed in the coasting trade. This being kept constantly on the alert, had almost made us regret the interruption which had taken place in our day of rest; but it was momentary, and the feeling of annoyance of having our Sunday broken in upon had given way to that delightful and soul-stirring excitement which, to the British seaman, is ever attendant upon the chase of an enemy—for such we now made the strange sail out—and every countenance glowed with delight as she was clearly discerned to be a very large armed brig.

The breeze continued, and every moment brought with it the increasing hope that we should either cut her off, or at least bring her under our guns before she could get far enough in-shore to receive any protection from the numerous batteries with which this part of the coast abounded. The enemy, aware of our intentions, and finding he could not cross us out of shot, had no chance of escape but by bearing away, and was thus obliged to run from that part where he would have been most effectually protected, could he have reached it. By this manœuvre he succeeded in getting out of the range of our guns; but it obliged him to in-shore at a point where his only protection was a very old tower, mounted with four guns. Our chagrin, on finding he had so far escaped us, was soon dispelled, by hearing the Boatswain pipe, "All hands bring ship to anchor; which assured us it was not the intention of our gallant Captain to allow him to remain quiet, although he had run into shoal water where the ship could not follow him.

It was manifest, from the determined look and manner of our Commander, to which we were all so well accustomed, that he had resolved at all risks to bring the enemy from his anchorage, and thus to prove to him that no superiority of numbers, or advantage of position, could daunt men who were daily accustomed to face danger, and to despise it.

In ten minutes the boats were hoisted out, manned, and armed, and all those destined for the attack shoved off, amidst the huzzas of those who were necessarily left on board, and who, from the distance, were to witness this desperate boarding match. As the boats neared our opponent, it was evident that no means of resistance had been, neglected—boarding-nets were traced up fore and aft, while a *cheval de frize*, composed of boarding pikes, ran all round the brig, about three feet from the water, which rendered our chance of getting on board almost desperate; and we now perceived the soldiers in the old tower loading their guns, and preparing to do their part towards our destruction.

The boats were nearly within pistol-shot before the enemy opened upon us, and the silence that prevailed on both sides at this time was awful. Just at the moment when his inaction left us in doub, as to his intention, his broadside, by means of a spring on the cable, was brought to bear, and a most murderous discharge of round, grape and canister gave fearful proof to our gallant fellows that they had an enemy to deal with who was deficient neither in ability nor courage. The effect of this first discharge was appalling, and made sad havoc among us, causing a confusion and a momentary resting on the oars; but it was only—a while, a fearful burst of defiance immediately succeeded this dreadful check, and one of those soul-thrilling hurrahs, which only those who have heard them can understand, broke from every boat at once, as, with body bent, eye fixed, and every muscle strained to its utmost bearing, the men, now desperate, replied to the cheering voice of our well-tried First Lieutenant, as he repeated, in tones of the most determined coolness, "Give, way, my lads, for the honour of the old ship give way before the rascals can get another slap at us."

In two minutes more we were alongside; and our tars, infuriated by the slaughter of their comrades, became like enraged tigers, demolished the chevri-de-frise, cut through the boarding netting, and carried everything before them. The enemy disputed every inch of the deck, but were ultimately cut down, or driven overboard; and a small ensign, belonging to one of the boats (which a Midshipman had wrapped round him, in the full persuasion and determination that he should have an opportunity of hoisting it) displayed at the peak, was a signa. to those who had unwillingly remained on board the frigate, that British valour had, as usual, been crowned with complete success, and that their comrades were masters of the brig.

The vessel thus fairly in our possession, the tower began to blaze away at us; which being seen from the ship, the signal "was made to land and storm battery" To effect this, all the seamen who could be spared were placed under the command of the Second Lieutenant, who was ordered to land to the right, while the marines were sent to disembark about a mile to the left, and the two parties were to effect a junction in rear of the tower, and endeavour to storm it from that point. This manœuvre had the desired effect. The officer commanding, seeing he was likely to be hemmed in, both right and left, while the ship was in the mean time warping in to take him in front bethought him that "discretion was the better part of valour," and beat his retreat so very opportunely, that neither the blue jackets nor the marines could bring him to the charge; and, upon meeting, the two parties proceededs to the fort, which they found completely deserted, and it late occupiers were seen, and saluted from their own guns before they got clear of the olive groves to the right. Upon entering the old tower, we found it was furnished with four 12-pounders, and, besides other arms and ammunition, contained twelve barrels of powder, so that it might have made a much better defence than it did. We were just beginning to take measures to spike the guns (and carry off the powder, when a signal from the ship informed us they were approahing in great force, and ordered us to blow up the fort and embark as quickly as possible. To effect this, all the powder was placed in the lower part of the building, the guns dismounted, which, together with their carriages, stores, and every other heavy material we could get were placed upon in order to create a greater resistance, and do the work more effectually. These preparations being made, and completed as quickly as possible, the seamen were sent down from the hill on which the fort stood to the boats which the fort stood to the boats which had been brought to the foot of it. The Second Lieutenant and the writer of this alone remained for the purpose of giving the *coup de grace* to the fort. For this purpose we had a sausage or canvas hose, about eight yards long, filled with powder and a port-fire at the end of it, calculated to burn half a minute, which would have given us ample time to have got clear of the crown of the hill before the explosion should take place.

My companion, who was also my commanding officer, determined on firing the train himself. When everything, therefore, was in perfect readiness. I moved off towards the brow of the hill, expecting the Second Lieutenant would immediately follow me, as he had nothing to do but apply the match, which he had already lighted in his hand. Just before beginning to descend, I turned to see if he was near me, and at that instant a most awful explosion took place, by which I was knocked down, and rendered completely senseless. On partially recovering from the stupor occasioned by this dreadful fall, I found myself covered with blood, and most severely bruised and lacerated. With regaining my senses came a confused recollection of my companion, tower blowing up, &c.; and on looking towards where the old fort had stood, not a vestige of it was remaining, so completely had the work of demolition been accomplished, I crawed towards the spot with a fearful apprehension for the fate of my comrade, which was too truly varified, for I found him lying on his face, bathed in blood, as I was myself, but alas! without my power of moving. He was dead: every vestige of life had fled, concussion had been so violent, that every blood-vessel in his body appeared to have burst. I managed to get again to the brow of the hill within hail of the boats; and, having got some of the men up, the body of my late gallant companion was carried to the beach, and we had just time to shove off, and get clear out of reach of musketry, when the enemy made his appearance, in overwhelming force, on the heights we had just quitted. In sorrow and sadness we pulled off to the ship, which had in the mean time stood out with our hard-earned and dearly brought prize, in tow. She had cost us some gallant spirits, and had made sad havoc among one of the finest and bravest crews our Navy ever boasted.

Among the numerous instances of gallantry on that day was one of heroic courage and coolness on the part of a foretop-man that deserves to be noticed. While pulling up to the attack, and when the murderous fire to which I have before alluded assailed us he was struck by grape, which smashed and shattered his left arm so dreadfully, that it was left dangling by a piece of the skin, which alone prevented it from dropping off. With the utmost *sang froid* he laid the mutilated arm on the gunwale of the boat, and, drawing his cutlass, severed the useless limb from his body He was one of the first on board the enemy; but, before any of us had leisure to think of him, his gallant spirit had fled for ever. He bled to death, and was found on the deck of the brig, where he had jumped on board, with the lanyard of his cutlass between his teeth, while using his right arm for mounting the vessel's side.

After hoisting the boats in, we made sail with our prize; and at six the same evening, the hands were turned up for Funeral Service, when more than one heroic spirit was consigned to the watery deep. Among them was our late gallant Second Lieutenant, one of the most promising young officers in the Service, who, had he lived, would have won for himself never-fading laurels.

There is something most peculiarly impressive and sad in the Burial Service at sea. The corpse, sewed up in a hammock, in which is put several very heavy shot, as well to secure its sinking as to prevent its afterwards rising, is laid upon a grating, covered with the union jack, which serves for a pall. The grating is placed just upon a balance at the lee gangway, and two Quartermasters, one on each side, stand ready to give it a launch. As the Chaplain proceeds with the service, a death-like silence is preserved, which, when he comes to the words "We commit his body to the deep," is broken by the last cold plunge. A seaman's corpse has found a seaman's grave, and all is over.

As we moved slowly and silently from the gangway, where we had seen the remains of our departed messmate committed to the briny waves, the most unthinking and giddy among us was forcibly impressed with the awful truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

When we met at mess that evening, one was wanting. The lighthearted, the merry, the gallant F., the life and soul of the mess, had departed; and it was long, ere the day of the Church and the Chase was forgotten.—*U. S. Journal for Oct.*

The appointment of Palmerston's *daughter*, and the niece of the ex-Premier, Lady Jocelyn, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen, has created some "sensation" in political circles. Either the Queen will have her way, or Peel begins to be convinced, notwithstanding his majority of *ninety-one*, that, however Whiggism may be *bridled* for the present, Toryism will not have a long *rein*.—*Satirist, Scept.* 21.

It appears that during the stay of the Queen Dowager at Belvoir, there was a "carpet dance, in which," quoth the chronicler of fashionable absurdities, "the chief domestics were permitted to join." What, the venerable Adelaide dance with the cook, and Lady Brownlow with the butler? Faugh!—*Ibid.*

The "morality" humbug is now in the ascendant, and carrying everything before it. A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Thatched house Tavern, to form a society "for affording medical and surgical aid to Syria, by sending out one or more medical men of professional character and ACKNOWLEDGED PIETY to be stationed at and about Beyrout." What glorious rascals these Conservatives are!—*Ibid.*

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

Poor Mrs. Burdon, the widow of the unfortunate publican who was murdered the other day, had so far subdued her sorrows on the day after the funeral, that she was seen drawing the beer, as usual, for the crowds of customers who flocked to the house, with the laudable desire, no doubt, of giving a "lift" to the bereaved lady and her fatherless boy. The latter, too, was busy helping his mother to serve the "quarterns" and "half quarterns," which were called for with great vigour on the occasion. The melancholy occurrence promises to be a capital advertisement for the "King's Head," the sign of the house which was the scene of the tragedy; and the notoriety it has gained will, we have no doubt, cause it to be considered, for some time, a "house of call" for curious people, who are very numerous in this metropolis, and who are ever agog for a new sensation. The additional profit will, perhaps, aid a little in enabling the widow to forget her loss.—*Ibid.*

Lady Wilton says *the* Duke's promises are like his performances—not worth having!—*Ibid.*

It is not true, we believe, that *Antigallican* Goldsmith has presented his son-in-law, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, with a copy of his work, entitled "Crimes of Kings and Cabinets." The truth is that the copyright of the work in question was made over to Lady Lyndhurst as her wedding portion, at the time of her marriage!—*Ibid.*

"A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED."

Though PEEL and Co. are *in*, past doubt,
Back'd by the traitors, like "Old Glory,"
Soon may the vampires be thrown *out*,
And all their hopes prove—*transi-Tory*.—*Ibid.*

The running of *Satirist* at Doncaster surprised every body; Lord Westminster, however, was not surprised in the least, for he well knows that WE have had the *run* for years.—*Ibid.*

If we are to credit Lady Winchilsea's own account of her domestic bereavements, we may reasonably infer that she loses a child once a month. We wonder what the noble Earl thinks of this!—*Ibid.*

The Marchioness of Conyngham is, we understand, a candidate for admission into the Four-in-hand Club. She is said to be one of the most accomplished female whips that ever took the ribands in hand!—*Ibid.*

"By G—!" exclaimed Beaufort to his steward, "if there are no more oaks to cut I shall be wrecked." "Wrecked!" shouted Wombwell, who overheard the remark, "that must not be; rather than that should occur you must take to the *elm*."—*Ibid.*

Theodore Hook incurred the penalty, last winter, for not having the snow cleared from before his door After the decision of the magistrate, his worship, addressing Mr. Hook, who did not make his appearance till after the case had been decided, remarked. "We have been looking for you, for some time, Mr. Hook." "*Looking* for me, your worship!" replied Theodore. "I am to take that as the reason, I presume, why you *fined* me, then, in my absence!"—*Ibid.*

Lady Wilton says she had no idea that the Duke would treat her so. "How, my dear?" asked Lady Jersey. "Why, he has never thought of my husband," replied Lady W. "It is the case with them all, I know by experience," concluded Queen Sarah; "they never think of one's husbands; no, never, unless they happen to be at home when they call!"—*Ibid.*

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15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIEL WATSON, Secretary.

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